BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR WEEK ENDING IN JUNE AND BEGINNING JULY.

		Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
28.	Sunday—Madison died, 1836,	4 47	7 13
29.	Monday—Henry Clay died, 1852	4 47	7 13
30.	Tuesday—Montezuma died, 1520	4 47	7 13
	JULY:		
1.	Wednesday—End bat. Chickah'ny	4 48	7 12
2.	Thursday	4 48	7 12
3.	Friday	4 48	7 12
4.	Saturday—Independence, 1776	4 48	7 12

Full Moon, Wednesday, July 1st.

☞ *Observations on Weather.*—Saturday, June 20th, stones size and shape of biscuit fell in parts of Granville, Orange, Chatham and Wake; crops injured, window glass broken and poultry killed in its path. Hard rains on Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday, during the week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Number of Rumors that Want Confirmation.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The Petersburg *Express* of to-day says the reported occupation of Harrisburg and York, by Confederate troops, is not confirmed, but we have every reason to believe it true. It was credited at Fortress Monroe and believed by persons on flag of truce boat. We have received a dispatch from a reliable source stating that there is no doubt whatever of the fact. Another report by the truce boat is that Hooker has been superceded by Mead. An order from Gen. Ewell, at Chambersburg, on the 22d, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors under penalty of confiscation of the property. Citizens not in the military service are admonished to abstain from acts of hostility upon penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner.

Additional from the North.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The *Herald* of the 26th says the dispatches from Harrisburg at half past two o'clock yesterday evening state that the enemy are advancing slowly. Over 10,000 men are at work on the Pittsburg fortifications. During the last week no less than 27 vessels have been sent out in search of the rebel privateer *Taconey*. Resolutions condemning the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham were defeated in the Connecticut Legislature. The Washington *Star* says it is a deplorable fact that the people of Pennsylvania are utterly incompetent to protect themselves only to a very poor extent, and are driving their horses and cattle North before squads of rebel cavalry pounce on them. Gold at New York 145. Cotton 65.

Movements of Gen. Stuart--Hooker's Whereabouts.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Stuart:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 27th.

General:—I took possession of Fairfax Court House this morning at nine, with a large quantity of stores, &c. The main body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg, except enough to garrison Alexandria and Washington, who have retreated within the fortifications.

[Signed] J. E. B. STUART, Maj. Gen.

Prisoners Arrived--Yankees at the White House, &c.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with 800 returned prisoners of war. There were 10 political prisoners and 5 ladies. The boat brings a report that the Confederate troops occupy Harrisburg and York. No particulars. A deserter reports the Yankee force at the White House 10,000, and says they are awaiting reinforcements before attempting an onward movement on Richmond.

Additional News from the North—Affairs at Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, July 1.—Baltimore Sunday telegraph, 28th:

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The rebels occupied York, Pa., at 5 o'clock this afternoon. No resistance was made by our troops. Telegraphs from Portland state that Lieut. Reed and the crew of the *Tacony*, burned that vessel on 25th and landed near Portland on the night of the 26th and seized the cutter *Caleb Cushing* and went to sea.—Two steamers sent in pursuit and overtook the cutter.—After a short engagement Reed and party put off in boats and blew up the vessel. They were finally captured and are now under guard at Portland city.

The entire crew of the *Atlanta* arrived in flag of truce boat.

Brokers are buying silver to-day at $4.50 premium, and gold $6. A month ago the buying rate of silver was $6.50, and gold $7. The State Penitentiary is so full the Directors have passed resolutions declining to receive any more prisoners convicted by Confederate Courts. Notice is given by Adjutant General Cooper, in a general order, that no more Quarter-Master's supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President on the plan of the Secretary of War annexed thereto. Hereafter supplies will be obtained by purchase and impressment.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry, from Northern Virginia, arrived by Central train, this evening.

From the West.

BROOKHAVEN, June 29.—Rumors reached here last evening that other raids for same object had left Rodney.—Yankees say they will destroy Mobile and Ohio road, if it takes thirty thousand men.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, June 30.—Northern dates of the 27th received. *Herald* says the enemy progresses slowly but with large force into Pennsylvania. Affairs at Harrisburg bear a more quiet aspect, though the country people, with droves of cattle and horses, are rushing into the city, in large numbers. Preparations for defense are going on rapidly. Gen. Knipe has evacuated Carlisle, but at last accounts the rebels had not occupied the town.—Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the rebels have taken. Early's division is at Gettysburg, and Rode's division is at Chambersburg.

Gen. Milroy has been superceded by Col. Pierce. The *Herald* publishes very interesting news from Port Hudson. A second assault was made on Port Hudson, on the 14th instant, by the Union troops and they were again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large in killed and wounded, amounting to no less than five Colonels. The Federals, though repulsed, fought bravely.

General Banks has not force enough to accomplish what the daringly attempts and wants reinforcements. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th. The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22d. Everything was going on favorably and navigation was closed up to Memphis. The destructive operations of the rebel privateers in Northern waters continued unabated.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. NO. 200.

The *Herald* says the ocean is lit up by the rebel sea devils Four more vessels have been destroyed within the past day or two, one of which was a large side wheel steamer. Three rebel pirates, a large steamer, a bark and a three-masted schoooner were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy.

The merchants of Boston offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the capture of the bark *Tacony*. The *Alabama* and *Georgia* were still at Bahia on the 19th. The rebel steamer *Hattie* was captured off Wilmington on Saturday week by the gunboat *Florida*.

We learn from gentleman who left Kinston yesterday morning that everything remains quiet in the direction of Newbern. The enemy have made no recent demonstrations and the force there is thought to be very small. Had we now the ten thousand men we asked for last winter we could sweep along the coast, clear out the Yankees and relieve our people and reclaim our property.

From the Wilmington Journal.]

HEADQUARTERS 3rd N. C. INFANTRY, NEAR SHEPARDSTOWN, June 18th, 1863.

List of casualties in 3rd N. C. Infantry, in battle around Winchester, June 15th, 1863.

Major Wm M Parsley, Commasding.

Field and Staff—No casualties.

Co A—Capt Jas H Albritton, com'dg—Killed—none—Wounded—Privates Jno S Best, W G Billups.

Co B—1st Lt G W Ward, comd'g—Killed—Serg F R Trudwick, Private Jno E Hunter—Wounded—Privates E Swain, Amos Linair.

Co C—Capt H W Horne, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—Private C P Riley.

Co D—1st Lt Jno Cowan, comd'g—Killed—Private George W Rouse—Wounded—Corp M Byrd, Privates T Manning, J W Hines, L McGlawhorn.

Co E—2d Lt Jno W Stokley, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—Private M Broiley.

Co F—2nd Lt H W Potter, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—None.

Co G Capt E H Armstrong, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—None.

Co H—2nd Lt R H Lyon comd'g—Killed—Private Jas A Butler—Wounded—Private Zemi Williams.

Co I—2nd Lt Cicero H Craige, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—Lt Cicero H Craige, Private L Harrison.

Co K—1st Lt K B Powers, comd'g—Killed—None—Wounded—K B Powers, in thigh.

Killed,	4
Wounded,	14
Total,	18

T. C. JAMES, Adjt.

THE WINCHESTER CANNON.—A portion of the artillery captured at Winchester has been removed to Staunton. They are said to be magnificent brass field pieces, many of them rifled, and are a decided acquisition to our Ordnance Department.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election, and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE 45TH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE July 16th.

Terms for Twenty Weeks.

Board including washing lights &c., $220. English Tuition from $20 to $25. Music on Piano Melodeon or Guitar, $30. Vocal music taught to all without charge. Other extra branches at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

June 2-3t

WANTED TO HIRE.

A SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAY 10 OR 12 YEARS old, for which a liberal price will be paid by the month or year. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 2-tf

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin on the farm. W. D. JOHNSON.

July 2-tf

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 43RD SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 13th of July, 1863. J. M. LOVEJOY.

July 2-3t

NEGRO MAN WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A NEGRO MAN. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 2-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD MEAT COOK.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 29-tf Kittrell's Springs.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,	$6.00
" " week,	35,00
" " month,	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 22-tf] B. & CO.

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.

June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A 22 HORSE POWER, 50 INCH SAW, ALL COMplete in every respect. Engine nearly new, and has been run, but very little. Price for the whole, $2,500. Apply to S. W. MARSHALL,
July 1-1w* Pacific, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL LOT OF PURE SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS. Enquire at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, SAID TO BE A GOOD BLACKsmith. Apply at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND

HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas.

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIREBTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grades, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.

June 26-2w

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
June 29-td Secretary.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.

June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.

BLACKING FACTORY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HENDERSON, N. C., BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING of unsurpassed quality. It is offered to dealers in cases of 50 or 100 boxes, as preferred. Orders and enquiries will be promptly attended to.

June 29-1w* ED. FAMACK & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf,

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PILES, TUMORS, FISTULA, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., may be consulted for a few days at the Yarborough Hotel, No. 27. He has visited North Carolina for the last ten years and has operated on many of the most respectable gentlemen of the State, and guarantees a perfect cure in the worst case of PILES. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to operate with as much success as any Surgeon in Europe or America.—Patiens are not confined to their beds and may return home immediately after the operation.

Ladies will be visited at their rooms if desired.

All letters must contain a 10 cent stamp.

June 25-1w*

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marieta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

SIMONTON HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE IS NOW open for the reception of boarders. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attentive servants always on hand to render its patrons comfortable.

M. E. HYAMS,
June 25-2w Proprietor, Statesville, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at

June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE A LADY OR GENTLEMAN somewhat advanced in age and experience, to teach a School in a small village the coming Fall Session. Latin and French, with the English Branches must be taught. One that could teach music would be preferred. Satisfactory compensation given.

R. A. JENKINS,
June 23-1m Williamsboro', N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. H. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 0
Two days	2 00	One month	18 0
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker		J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13		Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	J D Barry		
19	James B Gordon	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Keil	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spaun

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ranson's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th; 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.,
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorriard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Gov. Vance's Message.

Gov. Vance's message to the Legislature, published by us yesterday, is just what it ought to be, short, practical and to the point. Gov. Vance never consulted us and we never consulted him, on the subject of the currency, but we are glad to see that his recommendations agree entirely with our own views, expressed some time ago. In fact, the *Progress* was the first paper in the State to take the position that the Treasury should continue to receive and pay out all Confederate money, and that no discrimination should be made between the old and new issues.—Gov. Vance takes the position that the currency must all rise or fall together, and that the action of Congress and the Legislature of Virginia, however well intended, was unwise and unfortunate, and that North Carolina should do nothing that would tend in any way to impair the currency of the Government. Let the Legislature weigh well the suggestions of his Excellency, in this matter, and act prudently and wisely. Let the imbeciles and demagogues of the Confederate Congress, and the "money changers" of Virginia, see that North Carolina is not only willing to pour out her best blood for the cause of the South, but that she is incapable of any action by her Legislature or otherwise, that will tend in the slightest degree to impair the credit of the Government she has sworn to support and defend. Our people have taken this money in good faith for their labor and productions, and the soldiers receive their *princely* pay in the same, and North Carolina will never dishonor herself by any act that will destroy its value.

Gov. Vance calls the attention of the Assembly to the call that has been made upon him for seven thousand militia, and advises amendments to the militia laws the better to facilitate the raising and equipment of the same. We advocated the raising of this force last winter, (and were called a traitor for so doing by certain hireling pimps,) and we advocate it now. Had the force been raised then, as it should have been, millions of property might have been saved to our citizens, and the capitol of the State and the country East of it would not now have been in the exposed condition that we find it; but because fanaticism and corruption ruled then, and because the better judgment of good men was then overcome by the threats and sneers of the minions of power, it is no reason why we should, not now organize a force, from the militia and exempts, for local defence. But this call has farther developed the depravity of certain slaves to party in this State. Men who denounced all who favored the Ten Regiment Bill last winter, as traitorous, now say the State will certainly be overrun, *immediately*, unless the force be raised. We cannot account for the change that has come over them in any other way than this: Then, a sense of weaknes and a desire for protection induced the masses of our people, who were exposed, to make the call, and coming from the people with every good and sound reason why it should be heeded, a clamor of *conflict* was raised, and the measure defeated; but now the master of the slaves calls, and their obsequious attempts at a ready compliance renders them perfectly contemptible.

But what are we to do? No one is more anxious than the Governor that the various industrial interests of the State should be protected, but the call is a general one; has been made upon all the States; the Governors of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia have already issued their orders for the enrollment of their quota, and we must comply with the demand made on us, or desert the cause and forsake the Government. We do not think that the course of the Confederate Government has been just and fair towards North Carolina, in many respects, but this is no time to discuss that subject, nor is it any cause why we should refuse to organize the entire malitia, if need be, for home defence and the protection of our own homes and property. We sincerely trust that the Legislature will not be guilty of the folly of imitating the aristocratic feature of the Conscript law of Congress, by which the owners of twenty negroes have been able to skulk out and the dishonest speculator has been able to buy out, but that they will only exempt such persons as are actual producers, and whose presence are absolutely needed at their business. A large majority of those who have substitutes in the army and the exempts themselves, are non-producers, and the industrious laborers left behind not only have the soldiers and their wives and children to provide for, but these drones to feed besides.

We want to see this war closed so that all our people can remain at home, and those brave veterans who have been so long absent return home, but this cannot be at present, and we have either to honor the requisitions made upon us and stand by the Government in the prosecution of the war, or abandon a cause we have willingly espoused. We suppose no one wants to do that.

Subjects of grave importance will be brought before the Assembly and we trust wise counsels may prevail.

The War.

The cauldron continues to boil over the border.—We have Northern dates to the 24th, and from the intelligence they furnish learn that Yankee troops in Pennsylvania are falling back and that ours are pursuing. The Yankees say our boys gutted all the stores at Chambersburg, their forces were falling back to Carlisle and the inhabitants were preparing for flight to Harrisburg. "Many citizens had skedaddled and our poor farmers are driving off their cattle in crowds." Such is the language of a telegram from Harrisburg on the 23rd. Poor farmers! Have the Pennsylvania Dutch ever thought of our poor farmers!

"The excitement on the border remains unabated, business is at a stand still and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging." Such is the language of another dispatch. Poor, oppressed creatures! Did it ever occur to them that we had seed time and harvest time down here? Only putting the chalice to their own lips—hope they will like it.

But the latest is that the "rebels" were in 12 miles of Carlisle and 25 only from Harrisburg. Bully for the "rebels." Great excitement prevailed and the Yankees were flying before our advancing veterans.—Strange that they should complain, however. Let them remember, Hampton, Suffolk, Newbern, Winchester, Memphis, Nashville, Jackson, New Orleans and other places they have sacked. "Gutted the stores." Well, we know they did not war upon women and children and prostitute innocence, as the enemy have so often done in the invasion of our soil. Harrisburg, we trust, has been sacked before this time, and all public property at least destroyed.

From the West the news is not very encouraging to us, whatever it may be to others. Vicksburg is closely besieged and Grant's fire on the devoted city increases in vigor and intensity. If Pemberton gets no succor from without during July, Vicksburg will, in our opinion, pass into the hands of the enemy before the 1st of August. Johnston is doubtless doing all he can, but what he means to do must be done quickly.

At Port Hudson, the telegraph, assisted by some reliable gentleman, has killed 5,000 more Yankees, but we have had so much of this bombast from the West that it no longer imposes on people seriously. Had we killed half the Yankees the telegraph has reported slain, since the siege of Vicksburg commenced, Grant and Banks would have been swallowed up long ago. Grant has shown himself a bull dog fighter, and without extraordinary efforts on our part he will capture Vicksburg.

There has been a partial engagement in Tennessee, particulars of which we give elsewhere, and a general engagement between Bragg and Rosecrans is not improbable. Certainly we think it time they had done something.

The general "situation" is exciting and painfully interesting. We hope for decisive results, however, over the border.

The foregoing was written for yesterday's paper, but was crowded out by a press of other matter.—We now add a few reflections. We have additional Northern news to the 27th. The Yankees had evacuated Carlisle and were preparing for defence at Harrisburg. Early's division was at Gettysburg and Rodes' division at Chambersburg. Great excitement prevailed and the country people were driving their horses and cattle before them into Harrisburg. If our forces will only keep on doing so, it will have a wonderful effect of relieving us of raids.

The *Herald* says the ocean is lit up by the rebel sea devils, and a number of Yankee vessels have been destroyed recently.

All these troubles the Yankees can free themselves from very easily. Just let them compel Lincoln to withdraw his troops from our soil, remove the blockade and let us go, and we'll trouble them no longer. Anything short of this and we insist that Gen. Lee continue to forage on them. Let our forces press forward in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as they feel the horrors of war at their own doors and fly from the burning ruins of their own homes, a cry of peace will come up such as has not been heard before, and one that Lincoln will find it difficult to resist.

The Yankees claim that all their movements are going on well at Vicksburg, though they admit a heavy loss in the last attack on Port Hudson, on the 14th.

More Insult and Outrage.

If the Confederate government means to make the people of this State "hewers of wood and drawers of water," denying to our own citizens at all times and on all occasions positions of honor and trust, and means to continue to thrust Virginians, Marylanders and Yankees to important offices in this State, and deny us all justice and equality, it is but fair that we should know it, for if we are only to furnish men and pay tribute, being denied equality in all things else, the sooner we set up for ourselves the better.

No people are ever very willing to see the tax gatherer, under the most favorable circumstances, and as this new system of collecting tithes is calculated to be somewhat annoying to our people, anyhow, we had a right to expect that the officers to exact the tribute would be selected from among the most competent and prudent of our citizens; but not so. We are informed upon reliable authority that a Major Bradford, a native of Pennsylvania, and late on the staff of General Huger, a resident of Norfolk before its evacuation, and now of Hillsboro', has been appointed Chief Tithe Collector for North Carolina.—Maj. Bradford may be, and doubtless is, a very worthy gentleman, but his business qualifications are represented as quite ordinary, and we protest against this office being filled by any other than a North Carolinian. If ever the advocates of "strong government" succeed in establishing a despotism, the chief ambition of their lives, we shall have to submit to these things, but while we have the name of freedom let us exercise the rights of freemen. These appointments, of persons from other States to hold office in this State, have been so frequent that we are forced to the conclusion that they are studied and intentional, and we hope the Legislature now in session will demand that no such be made, and that officials already there from other States who have shown themselves obnoxious to our people, be at once removed. If we are not fit to enroll our own conscripts, collect our own taxes, and have not men of sufficient honesty and integrity to hold the offices necessary to the performance of these duties, we are not worthy a place in the Confederacy.

We have a number of worthy men, of excellent business qualifications, some of them who have been disabled in the army, who could have filled the place that has been given to Major Bradford, and in their behalf, in behalf of a wronged State, and an outraged people, we demand that no more foreigners, especially that no more Northern men, be sent to North Carolina. We have submitted to this thing long and patiently, with the hope it would not always last, but despairing of any change in the course of those who rule at Richmond, we beg our Legislature to enter its protest against this great wrong.

We learn that Major Bradford has appointed seven assistants, and that he has been authorized to name as many more as he wants, that their appointments will be sent, &c. We suppose no natives will be appointed as assistants where Pennsylvanians or Marylanders can be found.

We disclaim any intention of reflecting upon Maj. Bradford, or any other gentlemen from other States, holding office in this, but we denounce the appointing power that thus slights and insults our own people.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND!

YANKEES ON THE PENINSULA!

THE LATE RAID!

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY, &c.

We copy from the *Examiner* of Tuesday:

THE YANKEE RAID.

Last Friday morning a well known gentleman of this city, being at the time on a visit to his farm in Hanover, was taken prisoner by the Yankee raiders, then on their way to the South Anna bridge. He, with some dozen or more citizens of Hanover, were left under guard at the house of Mrs. Nelson, nine miles below the Court House, whilst the Yankees proceeded on their work of destruction. When they returned that evening, bringing the thirty-odd of our men taken at the bridge, their commander, Colonel Speers, conversed very freely with the citizens. Such of his conversation as has been repeated to us will, we think, be found interesting.

The first subject discussed was the conduct of our men who defended the South Anna bridge. Colonel Speers said, "If all the Confederates fight as these fifty men have done, this war will last much longer than I have ever expected. Why, sir, some of them used their bayonets, and stabbed several of our men severely, after their breastwork was filled with my men, and they were completely in our power."

Speaking of his experience during the raid he remarked, "I must say I am utterly astonished at the success of my expedition and the absence of all interruption on the part of your authorities. I have traversed the county of Hanover, passing within ten miles of the Confederate capital; have destroyed a train of three hundred military wagons, burnt one of your most important bridges, and am now on my way back almost by the very road which I came, and from the time I set out to this moment I have seen but six Confederate pickets, and they were all at one point. I intend to remain here to-night, and have no idea that I shall be interrupted. I am utterly unable to comprehend what has come over the Confederate authorities, who heretofore have appeared so vigilant. I really believe I could dash into Richmond and set fire to it."

Mr. J——, of this city, remarked that if he attempt any such experiment, neither he nor his command would ever get back.

"Very well," said the Colonel, "admitting that we were all killed or captured, if we succeeded in destroying the city, as I believe we could, it would be worth the sacrifice."

In the course of further conversation, the Colonel frequently repeated that that was only a preliminary raid, and that he would certainly return.

The gentleman through whom we obtained our information, and the other citizens were carried along with the raiders a considerable distance into King William and then set at liberty.

From our informant's account and information derived from other sources, we are forced to the painful conclusion that the loss of property inflicted on us during this raid more than counterbalances the value of the spoils taken at Winchester. The raiders destroyed three hundred wagons loaded with muskets, all of which were captured at Winchester; carried off all the teams of the wagons and all the valuable horses and mules in the country through which they passed, and stole over three hundred valuable negroes. The negroes alone at the present prices are worth more than a half million of dollars.

YANKEES ON THE PENINSULA.

By last accounts the Yankees were still at the White House in force. Their number is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five thousand men.—Their pickets extend to Tunstall's, on the York River railway, 20 miles from this city. Gen. Keyes is said to be in command.

Some of our cavalry, on Tuesday, captured near Barhamsville, the Yankee mail courier on his way from Williamsburg to White House, having in his possession a mail bag containing a large number of letters and newspapers. Among the letters is said to have been one from General Dix to General Keyes ordering the latter to "march on Richmond at once." If any such letter exists, it was doubtless designed to fall into our hands to distract the attention of our military from the operations of the Yankee cavalry. In connection with this subject, it is important to state that the report was brought to this city last night by a citizen of New Kent, that Speers, with his twelve hundred cavalry, left the White House yesterday morning on another raid, taking route northwestward through the county of King William.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LEE.

Through private letters and persons arriving from Martinsburg and Winchester we have interesting, though not late, news from General Lee's army.

On last Wednesday the whole of our forces had crossed into Maryland, not at Leesburg as previously reported, but at Williamsport and other fords in that neighborhood. At that time we had made no movement directly or indirectly on Harper's Ferry, which was still in the possession of the enemy, who was strongly intrenched on the Maryland Heights.

For a week previous to crossing the Potomac our army was being fed exclusively on U. S. provisions—fresh beef from Pennsylvania, and bread and other stores left by Milroy's commissary.

Our forces occupy Greencastle and a number of other thriving towns in Pennsylvania, from which we are daily sending back vast quantities of shoes and clothing.

Our cavalry have several times come upon large masses of Pennsylvania militia, mounted upon conestogas, who, upon all occasions, take to their heels before our men can get a shot at them. We have no confirmation of the rumored capture of Harrisburg and the destruction of the public buildings there.

Hooker is said to have crossed the Potomac at Leesburg shortly after Gen. Lee crossed at Williamsport.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the neighborhood of Aldie, says that the cavalry fight between Stuart attacked the Federal cavalry, that General Stuart drove them towards Centreville.

His report, which especially as Orange and Alexandria railroad, that the cavalry on Friday approached within nine miles of Alexandria.

The *Enquirer* says:

Intelligence received from Northern Virginia, on yesterday, represents that another severe cavalry fight had occurred at Aldie, between Gen. Stuart's command and the enemy under Pleasanton. This fight took place on Thursday last, and the enemy were completely routed, driven out of Aldie and pursued for some miles beyond.

Rumor says that our cavalry dashed into the very streets of Warrenton after this fight, and did not find a man to oppose them. Another report says that our cavalry went within twelve miles of Alexandria and returned, finding no enemy. The conjecture was, that Hooker's entire army had been withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac, to operate immediately against the aggressive movements of Gen. Lee.

Gentlemen from the rear of our army in that quarter state that the main army, under Lee, is now certainly in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the last division having crossed the Potomac on Thursday last.

They state that the army is now well supplied with everything, through an admirable arrangement made by Gen. Lee with the farmers and merchants of the two border States—that of selling at prices standing before the invasion, and receiving Confederate money or certificates upon the same footing as Yankee greenbacks.

In General Jenkins' first raid into Pennsylvania, he visited Fulton and other counties, and brought out 1,100 horses and a drove of cattle and sheep that extended for four miles.

On his second raid, down in the region of Gettysburg, he succeeded in getting out 1,300 horses, and a large drove of cattle. These prizes are now grazing in the rich pastures of the Lower Valley.

Some humorous stories are told of our men, upon occasions of purchase-making, when in a village or town over the border. The gist of these stories, is, that the soldier is amazed at getting so much for so little. Confederate currency being, as above indicated, the established currency within our lines.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[CALLED SESSION, 1863.]

SENATE, Wednesday, July 1.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie. Journal read.

Messrs. Brown and Ramsey were appointed on the part of the Senate on the joint select committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the time and place of holding the joint secret session as ordered yesterday, and request his presence during the deliberations.

Mr. Brown, from this committee, subsequently reported that the committee had waited on the Governor, and that he would meet the two Houses in secret session at 12 o'clock.

The hour having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the House of Commons, and the Assembly resolved itself into secret session.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed its session.

A message was received from the House proposing to appoint a joint select committee to consider the matters referred to in the Governor's verbal communication. Concurred in, and Messrs. Warren, Arendell and Ramsey appointed as the Senate branch of said committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. T. H. Gaskins, of Craven, elected to fill the vacancy in the representation from that county, occasioned by the death of Mr. Barrow, former representative, appeared and was qualified.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence in the proposal of the House to raise joint select committees to consider respectively those portions of the Governor's message which relate to the currency and amendments of the militia law.

The committee on the currency consists of Messrs. Graham, Wright and Wiggins, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. McAden, Shepherd, Robbins, Person and Perkins, on the part of the House.

The committee on that part of the message which relates to amendments of the Militia Law, consists of Messrs. Young, Outlaw and Pitchford on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sherwood, Grissom, McKay, Russell, of Brunswick, and Allison, on the part of the House.

Mr. Jenkins was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Judiciary Committee, created by the resignation of Mr. Fowle.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution, which was adopted, fixing the hours of business of the House of Commons for the present session as follows: House to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and take a recess at 1 P. M. To meet again at 3 P. M., and adjourn at pleasure.

Mr. McKay introduced the following resolutions on currency.

"WHEREAS, The Legislation of the Congress of the Confederate States, requiring that certain issues of Confederate Treasury Notes be funded before the 22d of April and 1st of August, 1863, and, thereafter not fundable, and the action of the Legislature of Virginia may have the effect of depreciating the value of these notes:

Resolved, That our members elect to the next House of Representatives be requested, and our Senators instructed to urge and vote for a repeal of the act of Congress, entitled an "Act to provide for the funding and further issues of Treasury Notes," so far as it relates to the funding of the notes.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the currency of the country, and sheriffs and other collecting officers, are expected and directed in compliance with an ordinance of the Convention to receive Treasury Notes of any and all issues, in payment of all taxes due to the State or to the counties, for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, and all other dues to the State.

Resolved, That the Legislature approves of the course of the banks generally of North Carolina, in continuing to receive all issues of Confederate Treasury Notes, and recommend that they continue in their patriotic efforts to strengthen the "sinews of war," the currency of the country.

Resolved, That the sheriffs are hereby directed to pay into the Treasury before the 1st of August next, all such issues of the Confederate notes as are fundable, which they may have received in payment of taxes due to the State, and the Treasurer is directed by and with the order and consent of the Governor, to fund the whole or any part of the issues so paid in, and to sell the bonds at par or for a premium, and use the proceeds of the sale of the bonds as the finances of the State may require."

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on currency.

Mr. Walser—A bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to fund Confederate Notes and for other purposes. [Authorizes Sheriffs to receive for taxes non-interest bearing Confederate Notes without regard to date of issue.] Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Avera—A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled "Militia." Referred to a joint select committee on that part of the Governor's message relative to Militia.

Mr. Henderson—A bill to establish the Trinity Works of North Carolina. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bernhardt—A bill to authorize R. G. W. of Caldwell county, to collect arrears of taxes. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shepard—A bill to declare the rights of persons who have drawn checks on the banks of this State in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brown—A bill concerning the fees of the Register of Mecklenburg. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the resignation of James H. Bryson, representative from Clay and Cherokee.

The House ordered that a writ be issued to the sheriffs of said counties, for an election to be held on the 25th inst., to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Costner, presented a memorial from citizens of Catawba county, praying the exemption of Pastors and their deputies from militia duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Noon having arrived both Houses proceeded to execute the joint order by sitting with closed doors to receive a private verbal communication from His Excellency the Governor.

When the doors were opened a message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the communication of the Governor.

Mr. Amis said, that the Governor's communication embraced two distinct matters, viz: the currency and the arrest of deserters. He was opposed to mixing them by referring both to the same committee, and moved that the message lie on the table. Agreed.

The Senate by message concurred in a proposition made by the House in secret session, relative to raising a joint select committee for some purpose or other.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on the subject of desertion.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, the House adjourned.

For the Progress.]

Chicken "Repudiation."

MR. EDITOR:—I attended market yesterday morning, as usual. Among other commodities was a coop of chickens, numbering, I presume, 200 or more. With the price asked I have nothing to do, but enough. My object is only to call attention to the fact that the seller, emphatically a speculator, a sharp-nosed extortioner, would receive no money except North Carolina Treasury notes or Confederate notes dated April, 1863—or rather, that he would not take all Confederate notes of a date previous to April 1st. Doubtless he is a patriot; and of equal patriotism were those chicken-(hearted) lovers who rejected his unjust, unrighteous and unpatriotic demand and bought his chickens.

They are well classed togther, chickens and all. Is something will be done, if it can be, by our authorities to nip in the bud such ——— (I will not write the word to properly express the act.) If the authorities are powerless, the people are not; and if Sharpnose again brings a cargo of chickens with such terms, he need not be surprised to find his fate with anti-confederate money tribe, "skedaddling" from Market Square, while care will be taken to see that none who endorsed his repudiation, by buying from him, shall catch a single fowl, no matter how for the transaction they may endeavor to *make of it*. The others want his chickens.

If our City Fathers would only exclude negroes and dogs from our market, it would be quite a respectable place for white folks.

For the Progress.]

DEAR FRIEND PENNINGTON:—I ask a place in your esteemed paper for a few suggestions on a subject of great importance to our country, and, I think, to the triumphant success of the cause in which we are engaged.

Among the incidents given by the Northern press of the brilliant inroad into Pennsylvania and Maryland, is the fact that our troops *respect private property*.

It is with regret that I perceive this course repudiated by very respectable editors of the Confederacy, and it is, insisted that our troops should "waste and destroy wherever they go"—in fact that they should visit all the atrocities upon them that they have inflicted on us.

I think we should remember the stand we have assumed from the beginning of this contest, before the world, and above all the protestations we have made to Heaven. In answer to the latter there has been a manifest interference in our behalf by the "Power Almighty." Even infidelity is obliged to admit this; and a northern orator declared, not long since, that God was evidently on the side of the South.

In the Revolutionary war of '76, at the commencement of a battle, one cried out "remember New London." This was in allusion to the sacking of that city by the British. Another, and I believe an officer of higher rank, cried out "*remember mercy!*" And it was a remark of a patriot and soldier of these times that our forces should "*keep the Lord on our side.*"

Can we keep up the cry of "the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge," with other aphorisms, indicating an entire hope and trust in God, and imitate the barbarities and atrocities of the foe? Can the christian chivalry of the South become robbers because our foes are robbers? Can our troops under such professions, resist the helpless, heedless of the imploration of women, the beseeching cries of children and the protestations of age? *Under the* found protection and guidance of the Lord of Hosts can they commit rapine and murder and arson! no, they *cannot, and must not do so.*

I shall not attempt a train of argument on this subject. If we do, indeed, put our trust in God, let us remember some of the promises: "They that put their trust in God, shall never be confounded." With many others of like import and bearing, and above all, let us remember what is said, which appears to be of special application in this case:

"*Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay.*"

L.

LOCALITIES OCCUPIED BY OUR ARMY.—Chambersburg, the advance post of our army, is in Franklin county, Pa., due North of Hagerstown, Md., and about fifteen miles from the Maryland line. Littleton is in Adams county, Pa., and within a mile of the line of the two States. Williamsport is in Maryland, on the Potomac, and about twelve miles north of Harper's Ferry. Cumberland is also on the Potomac about fifty miles above Williamsport and within four or five miles of the Pennsylvania line. Greencastle where we are reported to have captured 500 of the Yankee cavalry, is in Pennsylvania about half way between Hagerstown and Chambersburg and directly on the road connecting the two places.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* corrects the report that among the prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest near Rome were two companies of Alabamians, who had enlisted as such in the ranks of the enemy. Gen. Forrest's report to the department corrects the misapprehension which had existed as to the prisoners. If there were any Alabamians enlisted among them, they made their escape before the capture, and it appears that there were no such associated with the Yankees as soldiers.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The female Turvey-drops in high society in London are criticising the manners of the new Princess of Wales, as displayed at the last reception. They say she means well, but is simple and awkward, and a sad contrast to the Princess Alice, who is elegance itself.